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DJIBOUTI

PLO TO OPEN OFFICE IN DJIBOUTI; AMBASSADOR ASSIGNED

PA1423O1Y Paris AFP in French 1151 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Djibouti, 14 Jun (AFP)--On Tuesday afternoon, Musa'id as-Samra presented to Djibouti President Hassan Gouled his credentials accrediting him as representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Djibouti, with the rank of ambassador. As-Samra, who will head the PLO office to be opened before the first anniversary of Djibouti's independence on 27 June, has indicated that his mission is to provide information about and explain the Palestinian cause.

With the opening of its office in Djibouti, the PLO will be represented in all the countries of the Horn of Africa.

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ABABA REPORTS DETAILS OF MENGISTU 13 JUNE PRESS CONFERENCE

LD141145Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Report on press conference given by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Council of Ministers, in the National Assembly on 13 June--announcer-read questions are followed by Mengistu's recorded answers]

[Text] [Announcer] It will be recalled that Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and of the Council of Ministers, has already delivered a nationwide speech on radio and television on the situation in Eritrea. In order to clarify his speech to the broad masses and peace-loving peoples of Ethiopia, the comrade chairman gave a press conference to national and foreign journalists at the National Assembly yesterday. At this press conference, Comrade 2d Lt Tamirat Ferede, PMAC member in charge of information and public relations, made a short opening speech: [begin recording]

[Tamirat] Comrade chairman, respected journalists and comrades, in Eritrea, in northern Ethiopia, fighting is going on between revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries at this very moment. It should be recalled that on 7 June, the comrade chairman delivered an historic nationwide speech on the subject of Eritrea. The former feudo-bourgeois regime, the reactionary ruling classes, remained silent while the blood of the oppressed peoples was being shed. But the comrade chairman exposed the whole situation in the north, starting with the colonialist period. I also want to say that the PMAC has allowed the broad masses to discuss the political and military situation in Eritrea.

I call on the comrade chairman to reply to questions seeking clarification of the speech or any other points. [end recording]

[Announcer] The first question to the comrade chairman was from the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY. The question is: Would you please explain the difference between the people's revolutionary war waged by the Ethiopian revolutionary army in the north and the struggle waged in the south and east? The comrade chairman replies:

[Mengistu] There is not much difference between the reactionary war in the east and south and the war in the north. They are similar in that both are aimed at carving Ethiopia into pieces and subverting the Ethiopian revolution.

The reactionary invading Somali forces and secessionist Eritreans are both supported and coordinated by international imperialism and the Arab ruling classes of the region.

If there is one factor that makes the north different from the south or east, it is the reactionary ruling classes of Somalia, who waged an open war of invasion against Ethiopia in a bid to fulfill their expansionist ambitions. The reactionary war going on in northern Ethiopia reached its present stage because of the reactionary Arab ruling classes of the region. Now these people are participating in the war by supplying health officers, advisers and weapons. Their aim is to coordinate reactionary Eritreans and thus establish a puppet government in our territory and invade Ethiopia. At this time, when the broad masses of Ethiopia and revolutionary forces are fighting wars on several fronts, the reason for the hardening of the stand of the northern invaders and traitors is not the flow of weapons nor their military capability, but the sabotage carried out by the reactionary internal patriots. [sentence as heard]

At present, the Ethiopian revolutionary army, our 3d Army stationed in the northern front, through its awareness, quality and size, is in a better position than before to crush the reactionary groups.

[Announcer] Why are the reactionary Arab ruling classes ganging up with the secessionist Eritrean groups against Ethiopia? This question was asked by Ethiopian television.

[Mengistu] As all the peoples of Ethiopia are well aware and as history confirms, this plot is not a recent one; it has a long history. In the past, the Europeans and Arabs tried to grab Africa, expand their territory and find a market for their commodities. They succeeded in other parts of Africa but not in Ethiopia. This is the basic reason.

The fact that Ethiopia occupies a strategic position on the Red Sea is another reason. In particular, the reactionary regimes surrounding us wanted to annex the fertile northern part of Wollega and Lake Tana to alleviate their economic problems and raise their living standards. Moreover, they are frightened of our revolution, which has inspired the oppressed nationalities and the peoples surrounding us. They have long harbored a desire to see a weak Ethiopia.

[Announcer] Even though the Eritrean problem is an internal one, there is open intervention by imperialists and the reactionary Arab ruling classes. In your speech, you pointed out that these peoples are eager to pull the trigger face-to-face. [as heard] What stand do the men in the north do our struggling comrades, who stood alongside us during the previous struggle, assume? There is a rumor that the Soviet and Cuban forces are taking part in the northern war. Is this true?

[illegible] as it does that at a time when the Ethiopian unity and revolution were endangered by internal and external invading forces on different fronts from four directions, genuine socialist countries who stood for the peace and security of mankind and true socialism in general and the Soviet Union in particular, gave us unreserved moral [illegible] and we won the war on two fronts. In this respect, particularly in the struggle to crush and drive out the external invading force, Cubans stood alongside us. All the rest is imperialist gossip, and baseless. To withstand the internal counterrevolution and antiunity plot being hatched in the north, which is led by international imperialism and supported by the surrounding reactionary forces, our forces have raised them with adequate quality and [word indistinct] numbers.

Moreover, if the external invading forces also intervene in the north to oppose this irrespressible main effort, the rest of the socialist countries will stand by us even on the battlefield.

However, it must be known that if this happens, the form and content of the existing situation would be altogether different. The war would cease to be between the Ethiopian people and the secessionists, and would not stop in East Africa. It would be dangerous to world peace as a whole.

[Announcer] The next question comes from the Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia. It is known that the PMAC has spared no effort to find a peaceful solution to the Eritrean problem. What is the result of the peace effort? What will the future peace effort look like? How do you view the reports disseminated by the secessionists that they want to find a peaceful solution?

[Mengistu] We have made every effort. We have presented various revolutionary and peaceful proposals for a settlement. As we all understand, since the secessionist groups of the Eritrean region are not their own masters but are merely the tools of others, the peace effort has failed to bear fruit. Similar efforts were also made through the good offices of several friendly countries who desire the well-being of the peoples around them. Nor did these yield positive results. At present, because the stand of these reactionary groups has been unmasked and because it is not a straight fight between secessionist Eritreans and the broad masses of Ethiopia, it is also a struggle against those antipeople forces who are backing them. Because it is a struggle between revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries, the solution to the problem can only be found in the current class struggle. The broad masses of Ethiopia will be victorious.

[Announcer] How do you view the Eritrean problem against the backdrop of our continent's overall struggle between progressives and reactionaries? This question was submitted by an ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY reporter.

[Mengistu] The answer to this question will be no different from my earlier explanation. As I have already tried to explain--and this goes for any part of the world--socialist or democratic revolutions will try to find just solutions to nationalist movements. In the past 4 years, the Ethiopian revolution has tried to find a scientific peaceful solution to the Eritrean problem. As this struggle is a struggle between revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries, there can be no class reconciliation.

[Announcer] From the Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia: It is clear that the interference by the imperialists and reactionary Arab ruling classes in Ethiopia's internal affairs is aimed at disrupting the country's national unity and subverting the revolution. The dangerous policy of disrupting a country's national unity can be extended to other African countries. How do the peoples of Africa view this situation?

[Mengistu] This is a good question. The world today is divided between socialism and imperialism. This is also reflected in Africa. Even if the attitudes on this situation differ between the governments of Africa and the OAU, there is a belief that to free themselves from this situation Africans must join the groups who stand for genuine objectives and for mankind's well-being. As can be seen today, the OAU, instead of getting stronger, is being divided by imperialists. We are even afraid that what occurred within the Arab League might happen to the OAU.

[Announcer] From the ETHIOPIAN HERALD: We recall that President as-Sadat has warned that if Ethiopia uses the Blue Nile for development purposes, Egypt will go to war. What is your opinion of this remark?

[Mengistu] If a river has its source in Ethiopia but serves neighboring countries, these neighboring countries, before using it for development projects, must consult Ethiopia and make a decision based on the mutual compatability of the development of both countries and in keeping with international law. Other users of the Blue Nile have hitherto invested some $6 billion in its development without consulting Ethiopia and without acknowledging its existence.

Ethiopia is always ready to cooperate legally with others to fulfill what they expect from Ethiopia. Ethiopia has no intention of damming the Blue Nile and starving the broad masses of neighboring countries, and in particular the broad masses of Egypt. I view the remarks made by President as-Sadat as a baseless allegation. They were designed to divert the attention of the broad masses of Egypt from the existing reactionary and oppressive rule. This is a ploy used by all leaders who exercise such rule. This boastful and aggressive remark does not worry Ethiopia. [applause]

[Announcer] From the journalist working for YEZAREITU ETHIOPIA [TODAY'S ETHIOPIA]: We recall that the broad masses of Ethiopia scored swift victories in the east and south. How will the situation in the east and south look while the revolutionary army is fighting in the north?

[Mengistu] When we visited the eastern front, in particular Jijiga, as we explained to the broad masses of Ethiopia, the Somali ruling classes, by changing the clothes of their remaining soldiers who were crushed by the arms of the broad masses and the revolutionary army of Ethiopia, are waging a low-key insurgent war, and are inflicting losses in property and life. In fact, it seems that the ruling classes of Somalia have not learned from what has happened and will happen [as heard], and have not realized what their serious attempts will mean for the existence of Somalia in the future.

In particular, at present, to revive the anti-Ethiopia and antirevolutionary insurgency war, the U.S. Government has decided to supply weapons [to Somalia], allegedly for defensive purposes, which will be used offensively to destroy Ethiopia. This is taken as meaning that the U.S. Government and people have chosen to be enemies of Ethiopia--while the revolutionary government and peoples of Ethiopia are trying to establish peaceful friendship and understanding with the rest of the continents and governments based on equality and and fraternity--or it is regarded as a violation and invasion of Ethiopian territory by the U.S. Army.

I believe that if the invading reactionary Somali forces accept the U.S. weapons, the existing relations between the U.S. and Ethiopia will reach the final stage and will be severed.

Coming to the question, our 3d Army, who crushed reactionary Somali forces, is now on its guard, with all their awareness and quality, against any kind of invasion from south or east. It is probable that if the Somalis do not learn from the past, and being drunk with adventurism, try to wage another, second war, the war will not be on Ethiopia's territory, but it may be on their territory. [applause]

Hitherto, based on our international responsibilities, we have restrained ourselves from raising our arms against Somalia far from our borders, and if the Somalis want another, the situation will not hurt us; on the contrary, I believe it will turn out well for us.

I want to explain that while we are fighting the reactionary war with people's war in the north, the situation in the south and east will not be serious. [applause]

[Announcer] There was maximum mass participation during the war in the east and south. What must be done to guarantee the participation of the masses in the northern struggle? This question comes from Ethiopian television.

[Mengistu] We say that the participation of the masses in the east and south served as a lesson for the oppressed masses of Africa. On the participation of the masses in the northern war, I want to explain that the struggle we are waging in the north is even more crucial than the struggle in the south and east. We consider it a decisive battle, as I tried to explain earlier, for Ethiopia has been attacked by invaders in our northern region and seaport on several occasions. It is a gateway and as such must be guarded more than any other part of Ethiopia. Maximum moral and material contributions are expected from the broad masses in assisting the people's 2d Army, which is guaranteeing respect for our borders and the liberation of peoples.

[Announcer] Finally, we have a question from the TASS resident journalist: Comrade Chairman, is there any hope of the secessionist groups accepting your peace proposals?

[Mengistu] The question has already been partially answered. Nonetheless, it needs an answer and I will try to explain. Because the stand of the reactionary secessionist groups is counterrevolutionary and antipeople, no results have been forthcoming. Nothing is expected of them.

Regarding the broad masses of Eritrea themselves, the people expressed their pleasure and support with the nine-point peace proposal that has been issued. When the broad masses and revolutionary army of Ethiopia crushed the reactionary invasion in the east and south, most of the broad masses of Eritrea were eagerly waiting for the revolutionary army to free them from the secessionist groups. In conclusion, let me say that they have not only given support to my recent speech, but they have also shown their determination to fight alongside the revolutionary army. You will shortly see this shown by the people themselves.

MENGISTU RECEIVES LIBYAN MINISTER, MESSAGE FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

LD142226Y Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and of the Council of Ministers, has received a message from Comrade Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The message was conveyed to Comrade Mengistu at the Grand Palace this morning by Comrade Muhammad az-Zuwayy, the Libyan secretary of information and culture. Senior government officials were present on the occasion.

ADDIS ABABA, REGIONS TO HOLD SEMINARS ON ERITREAN PROBLEM

LD142219Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] A 10-day seminar will open in the Addis Ababa municipality on Friday, 16 June, to carefully examine the Eritrean problem. PMAC members, ministers, permanent secretaries, chief regional administrators, Ethiopian envoys abroad, members of the Office for Mass Organizational Affairs, cadres and others from all walks of life will take part in this seminar. Seminars of the same nature will also take place on a regional basis.

According to the organizing committee, the themes of the seminar will be based on the following questions:

1. What measures has the Ethiopian revolution taken so far to solve the problem in the northern administrative region of Eritrea?
2. What is the Marxist-Leninist solution to the problem?
3. How has the problem developed militarily and politically?

INA REPORTS CONFERENCE OF ERITREAN PEASANTS

JN151815Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0802 GMT 15 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The liberated territories, 15 June--The constituent conference of the federation of Eritrean peasants has ended its meetings in the liberated territories. The conference lasted 10 days. INA reports that the conference discussed the political and military situation in the Eritrean arena, and the role of the peasant masses in confronting the continued Ethiopian aggression against the Eritrean territories.

The conference was attended by delegations representing peasant organizations in a number of fraternal and friendly countries. These included delegations from Iraq, Palestine and Libya. At the end of the conference, which was attended by 465 members, the conferees elected a 39-member central committee.

KENYA

VICE PRESIDENT MOI PRAISES TIES WITH U.S.

LD142227Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kenya's vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, has praised the existing educational and cultural ties between Kenya and the United States.

Mr Moi was speaking at the opening of the American Cultural Center in Nairobi today. He said: Most of the Kenyan students offered scholarships to study in the United States in the late 1950s and early 1960s were the ones now manning important positions in various institutions in the country at the moment.

On culture, Mr Moi said President Kenyatta personally encourages and promotes African culture. He said the destiny of Africa must be decided by Africans themselves. Mr Moi stressed the need for wananchi to be free philosophically, psychologically and culturally.

CAMEROONIAN AMBASSADOR CALLS ON ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER

LD132240Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] El Hadji Mahmoudou haman Dicko, the ambassador of the United Republic of Cameroon in Ethiopia, who is also accredited to Kenya, today called on Mr Osogo, the acting minister for foreign affairs, who is also the minister for health. He delivered to him a message from President El Hadji Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, which he sent to President Kenyatta. The minister and the ambassador then discussed matters of mutual interest.

SOMALIA

FORMER OFFICIAL CONDEMNS SOMALI DEMOCRATIC ACTION FRONT

LD141542Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Abdurahman Salah Ahmad, a former member of the organization known as the Somali Democratic Action Front, SODAF, gave a press conference for national and foreign journalists at the headquarters of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance this afternoon. Abdurahman Salah was Somali ambassador to Kenya from 1968 to 1970.

In 1970, he held the post of director general of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance. From 1971 to 1972 he was director general of the Ministry of Commerce. Between 1973 and 1975 he was director general of the ministry then known as the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Abdurahman Salah Ahmad said that because those who call themselves members of SODAF are a small, insignificant group of 13 people enjoying no support whatsoever from the Somali people, the group cannot be regarded as an organization. All the members of this so-called organization, he said, have their (?own motives), serving their own selfish interests, including their desire to revive tribalism and their lust for (?power). He added that it is certain that the members of the so-called organization have no concrete principles. Their sole desire, he said, is to divide the Somali people while acting as a tool to advance the interests of the enemies of the Somali people.

He added that the group calling itself SODAF never gives the interests of the Somali people a thought, but is, on the contrary, working to destroy them with support only from the Somali people's enemies, such as the Abyssinians, Kenya, Israel and other [words indistinct].

Abdurahman Salah went on to tell the journalists [word indistinct] enemy of all Moslem Arab people [words indistinct] the group is one of those which do not favor Somalia's role as an Arab nation working for the unity and interests of the Arab peoples and governments. We are aware that Abyssinia and Israel (?have identical interests) in the Red Sea, which is the lifeline [words indistinct] Arab countries and for that reason [words indistinct] support SODAF, said Abdurahman Salah.

Asked if the so-called SODAF has any support within the country, he replied that no Somali supports SODAF. Referring to Somali territories colonized by Abyssinia, Abdurahman revealed that SODAF is bent on serving the interests of their masters, the Abyssinians [words indistinct].

Asked what induced him to join SODAF, which was formed in February 1976, he said he was (?dissatisfied) with the reason given for his dismissal from government service. However, [words indistinct] the group was busy serving the interests of the enemies of the Somali people, I therefore decided to rejoin the Somali people [words indistinct], said Abdurahman Salah.

He concluded by saying: This is no time for any Somali to [words indistinct] join the national struggle.

Asked whether there was any connection between SODAF and those who staged the abortive coup, Abdurahman made it clear that there was no connection between them. [passage indistinct]

UGANDA

EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF STATE GHALI ARRIVES

LD142204Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, has arrived in Uganda leading a seven-man delegation. He said on arrival at Entebbe Airport that he had brought with him a special message for Life President Amin from his brother, President as-Sadat.

The minister was met on arrival at Entebbe Airport by the permanent secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Matia Lubega. Mr Lubega assured the delegation that while they are in Uganda they should feel at home because we are brothers and sisters.

Also present at Entebbe to receive the delegation was the Egyptian ambassador, Mr Hazim Mahmud, and officials from the embassy. Dr Ghali told journalists that his trip had covered a number of African countries, including Zaire, Chad, Cameroon and Gabon. Dr Ghali had discussions with the Burundi minister for foreign affairs before flying to Entebbe.

AMIN, SOMALI ENVOY DISCUSS HORN OF AFRICA

LD141737Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Life President Amin has received a special message from the Somali leader, President Mohamed Siad Barre. The message, whose contents were not disclosed, was delivered to him at Cape Town View by the Somali minister of information and national guidance, Mr Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein, accompanied by the counselor in the Somali Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr (Ali 'Abd Gaharani).

The minister also briefed the life president on the current developments in the Horn of Africa. He was grateful to Dr Amin for what he is doing for Africa and praised him for being a true African who is against imperialism and colonialism. He informed him that President Siad Barre is very much concerned about foreign military intervention in Africa. The Somali minister said President Siad Barre had sent him to brief Dr Amin about this matter so that they can find out what common action to take about it during the forthcoming OAU summit due to be held in Khartoum. The minister pointed out that with foreign troops in Africa, African countries cannot solve their problems peacefully. He said the presence of foreign troops in Africa will only complicate the differences among African countries and give the chance to foreign powers to recolonize Africa.

On the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Somali minister informed Life President Amin that the Somali Democratic Republic wants to solve the problem peacefully in accordance with the principles of the OAU. He said the Ogaden issue is a national problem and cannot, therefore, be solved by force and by bringing in foreign troops. He stressed that the problem [words indistinct] to the OAU to solve, adding that it was a responsibility of the OAU to solve all problems affecting member states without foreign interference.

The minister informed Dr Amin that President Siad Barre is very much concerned and said that African unity is being undermined by the intervention of foreign powers in African affairs. He gave the example of the recent meeting in Paris by America, France, Belgium to discuss a problem affecting an African country without the governments of Africans themselves at the meeting. He observed that if this is allowed to continue it will open the way for foreign powers to come back to recolonize Africa.

Amin recalled that since 1973 he has been trying his best to mediate between the two countries and bring peace and good understanding among them. He said even last year when he was in Gabon he tried to find out the circumstances which had led to the failure of the OAU reconciliation committee to bring Ethiopia and Somalia together. He said he tried to find out the circumstances so that the problems could be solved in order to bring the two countries together.

President Amin told the minister that he will meet President Siad Barre of Somalia and the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu, in Khartoum during the forthcoming OAU summit and try to solve their differences and bring them together. He pointed out that in a family there is always bound to be quarrels, but such quarrels are always solved peacefully so that the members of the family can come together again. He was confident the problems between Ethiopia and Somalia will be solved by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of the OAU.

On the Soviet Union, Field Marshal Amin recalled that it was President Siad Barre who introduced him to the Soviet Union and told him that the Soviet Union are the best people. He was even the one who introduced him to the Republic of North Korea [passage indistinct]. Dr Amin said that through the advice of his brother, President Siad Barre, [words indistinct] its relationship with the Soviet Union. He made it clear that the Soviet Union does not control him. He said Uganda is friendly to the Soviet Union [words indistinct] technical and military assistance from her according to the agreement between the two countries.

Field Marshal Amin informed the Somali minister that when he heard reports that Cuban and Soviet Union forces were fighting on the frontline against Somalia, he summoned the Cuban charge d'affaires and the Soviet Union ambassador in Uganda to confirm this. But both envoys told him that they did not (?have) troops fighting on the frontline against Somalia and stressed that fighting on the frontline was the responsibility of (?every) country to defend itself.

The Cuban and Soviet envoys, however, admitted that their countries do supply arms and give technical assistance to Ethiopia on request in the same way that other powers supply arms to other countries on request. The two countries also said they had sent technicians to train Ethiopians on request. The president pointed out the Soviet Union and Cuban governments have supplied arms and military and technical experts to many countries and mentioned Uganda as an example.

The president told him that Cuba and the Soviet Union are free to give military and technical assistance to any country on request, like France and Belgium did in Shaba at the request of Zaire. He further informed the minister that even when he heard of reports that Cuba and the Soviet Union were involved in the fighting in Shaba he summoned the envoys of the countries to confirm or deny that they were involved in the fighting. He added that there was no evidence to confirm this because no Cuban or Soviet Union troops had been captured during the fighting. The envoys, however, told him that they had only been requested by Angola to give her technical training and support so that (?should also in turn) support SWAPO to liberate Namibia.

KAMPALA REPORTS AMERICAN INJURED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

LD131540Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] An American expert, Mr (Duncan Pringle), who is working with the Uganda Government at (Embachi) earth satellite station, Arua, was yesterday seriously injured when the car in which he was driving had a fatal accident at (Embachi), near Arua. Mr (Pringle) was later rushed to Arua Hospital before he was flown by a special 27 Fokker Friendship aircraft to Entebbe Airport. He was then flown by helicopter to Mulago Hospital.

The driver of the car, Mr Khamis Swaleh, died in Arua Hospital. Two other passengers in the same car, one an expert, Mr (John Melcha), and a senior technician, Mr (John Mumbid), sustained minor injuries and were discharged from Arua Hospital after treatment. The passengers in the other vehicle--a driver and the chairman of the Central West Nile Union--sustained minor injuries.

The accident occurred when the late Mr Swaleh was taking the staff for duty with a Fiat lorry belonging to Central West Nile Union. On receiving the news, the provincial executive secretary, Nile Province, Mr (Peter Teko), and other officials visited the casualties at Arua Hospital.

President Amin delegated the permanent secretary to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Tourism, Al-Haj Abdullah Amin, to meet Mr (Pringle) at Entebbe Airport and later fly with him to Mulago Hospital.

President Amin, in his capacity as minister of health, had earlier summoned Dr [name indistinct], medical superintendent of the Entebbe General Hospital, to fly to Arua and take over hospitalization of the patient up to Mulago Hospital. Field Marshal Amin was later quoted as saying that he had been shocked at the tragic news about the fatal accident. Immediately after receiving the news, he took full command, and ordered the relevant medical team to fly to Arua in a bid to save the lives of whoever had been involved in the accident. He was also quoted as saying that he had already made arrangements to fly the American expert for further treatment abroad if necessary. The president said that he had to make a helicopter available to fly the American expert to Mulago because of his humanitarian attitude. He, however, recalled that the U.S. Government had refused to sell a similar helicopter to the Uganda Government. He wondered what would have happened to Mr (Pringle), an American national, if Uganda had no means of communication.

The president warned against the danger of mixing politics with business, adding that if his attitudes were like those of the American Government, he would not have cared to the extent he did in order to save the life of Mr (Pringle).

Meanwhile, medical reports from Mulago say American expert Mr (Pringle's) condition is not too bad, adding that he had suffered a fracture of the lower part of the spine which is giving him pain and weakness. Reliable sources say President Amin has received contact from America on the accident, expressing gratitude to him for the speedy action he had taken to save Mr (Pringle). They also extended their condolences to the family of the late Mr Swaleh.

BURUNDI

CHOLERA REPORTED SPREADING FROM ZAIRE TO BURUNDI

PA141430Y Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bujumbura, June 14 (AFP)--Cholera has broken out in Bubanza Province, Burundi, on the frontier with southeast Zaire, it was announced here yesterday. No figures of victims have been given for the region, but travellers arriving here from across the border said Zaire's Kivu Province had a serious epidemic. Hospitals and pharmacies had run out of medicines. They said 300 people had died in three towns alone and 300 more admitted to hospitals in Uvira, Kalemie and Bukavu. [sentence as received] Burundi authorities are taking strict measures to stop the disease's spreading and have now increased border controls. They are also checking the border with Tanzania, which also has the disease. The regional Rumonge Hospital there now has 60 patients and has had three deaths.

CHAD

CHAD WITHHOLDS ASSENT FOR MEDIATION MEETING

PA141754Y Paris AFP in French 1140 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, 14 Jun (AFP)--The meeting between representatives of the Chadian Government and the National Front for the Liberation of Chad (FROLINAT) scheduled for 17 June in Tripoli, according to an announcement by the Nigerian foreign minister on Wednesday afternoon in Niamey, has not yet been confirmed in Ndjamena. An authoritative source said that Chadian authorities are in favor of holding a meeting in Khartoum with a view towards resuming negotiations with Goukouni Oueddei's FROLINAT. Conversely, they do not appear to be inclined to go to Libya following the cancellation of the meeting scheduled for 7 June in Tripoli.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Moumoni Djermakoye had announced that he would meet with the Sudanese vice president and the Libyan foreign minister on 15 June in Khartoum to review the new situation in Chad, noting that the three mediators (Sudan, Niger and Libya), in addition to the two Chadian sides (FROLINAT and the government in Ndjamena), would meet on 17 June in Tripoli. The Nigerian minister had said that one can no longer talk of a Benghazi accord, since everything is now being reconsidered, beginning with the cease-fire, an essential element of the accord. "The meeting in Khartoum," he said, "should take the matter back to square one."

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA141715Y Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

Ndjamena, June 14 (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's chief adviser on African affairs, Rene Journiac, arrived here today from Paris. He was due to confer with Chadian head of state Felix Malloum.

MALLOUM RETURNS FROM VISIT TO NIGERIA

PA141500Y Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, June 14 (AFP)--General Felix Malloum, president of Chad, returned home today following a one-day visit to the Nigerian capital, Lagos.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU REFUSES AID WITH CONDITIONS ATTACHED

LD141330Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0815 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kinshasa--At this juncture, when negotiations are beginning in the Belgian capital aimed at implementing the "Mobutu plan," we should recall the birth of the plan, which was fathered by the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR]. The preparation of the plan was first announced by the guide himself at the second ordinary MPR Congress in November 1977.

In view of the huge needs of the Zairian economy, which has been affected by a particularly severe economic climate, the plan's implementation has necessitated the mobilization of major financial resources. It was in this framework that Zaire approached its partners; they were not long in responding.

Delegations from 11 countries and 3 international organizations yesterday opened discussions on ways to support the implementation of the "Mobutu plan." A few days before the opening of this conference, chaired jointly by Zaire and Belgium, the president-founder of the MPR stressed the absence of any conditions imposed on the aid from countries friendly to Zaire.

"I will never accept aid linked to conditions which call into question my country's independence and freedom. Friendship does not mean that the helper dictates orders to his partner before helping him. This would be imperialism." It is, then, in this atmosphere, marked by a desire to respect the priorities fixed by Zaire in its development effort, mindful of its basic options and its real situation, that the Brussels meeting is proceeding.

The Second Republic, conscious of the independence of the modern world, has renounced autarchy and has developed active and fruitful cooperation with several nations with respect for the independence of each. The Brussels discussions are a continuation of this same Zairian diplomacy, which is dictated by a constant desire to bring the needs of international cooperation into line with the demands of national independence.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER EXHORTS KOLWEZI SHOPKEEPERS

LD150054Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1730 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lubumbashi--The regional commissioner and commander of the First Military Region in Shaba, Maj Gen Nsinga Boyenge, today made a visit of several hours to Kolwezi, where he convened a meeting of local shopkeepers and businessmen, with whom he discussed the possibilities for aid to be given to the population of Kolwezi following the barbaric aggression perpetrated by the rebels who came from Angola via Zambia. He made the local shopkeepers and businessmen aware of the need to restart their commercial activities in Kolwezi with a view to giving the town a new appearance. With regard to movement by shopkeepers and businessmen from Lubumbashi and Kolwezi, Gen Nsinga Boyenge assured them of the arrangements taken by the regional authority to insure that life swiftly resume its normal course in Kolwezi. In this connection, he pointed out that undertakings will be made with the national company Air Zaire to have a flight scheduled between Lubumbashi and Kolwezi each week.

NIGERIA

FELIX MALLOUM CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS FOR CHAD

LD141902Y Lagos International Service in English 1830 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The head of state of the Chad Republic, Gen Felix Malloum, left Lagos for home today after a 2-day working visit to Nigeria. To a news conference before his departure, the Chadian leader said that he (?had) useful discussions with his Nigerian counterpart, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, on (?bilateral relations). Nigeria's commissioner for external affairs, Brig Joseph Garba, who was at the airport to see the Chadian leader off, said that Nigeria would not support any internal or external aggression against Chad. He added that Nigeria would soon bring about a reconciliation in that country.

STUDENT LEADER RELEASED; TEACHERS DISCHARGED

LD141340Y Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The National Student Union leader, Mr Segun Okeowo, has been released from detention. He regained his freedom yesterday on the orders of a Lagos high court. Mr Okeowo was detained following the student unrest in the country (?2) months ago. And in Ondo State, 15 secondary schoolteachers, who have been standing trial on charges of organizing an industrial action, have been discharged. The teachers were also accused of inciting students to riot. The offense was allegedly committed in March this year. The teachers include the (?chief) chairman of the Nigerian Union of Teachers and the secretary.

TOGO

WEST GERMAN CSU PARTY LEADER LEAVES FOR GABON

PA132225Y Paris AFP in French 1739 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Lome, 13 Jun (AFP)--Dr Franz Josef Strauss, president of the Christian Social Union of Bavaria (CSU), left Lome this morning for Gabon at the end of a 3-day visit to Togo, during which he had several meetings with Togolese chief of state General Eyadema.

Strauss also toured the northern part of the country, where he received a very warm welcome.

ANGOLA

SPANISH SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL141654Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda--Gen Mariano Aguilar Navarro, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Spanish Parliament, in Luanda condemned French intervention in Zaire. The member of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party arrived in this capital last night at the head of an important delegation that will be in Angola for 2 days on an official visit. Aguilar Navarro stated that French support to Zaire is condemned by all leftist forces in his country because it tries to maintain through force a regime that lacks even the most minimum support among the population.

He also told the journalists in Angola that the purpose of his stay in Angola is to explain the democratization process taking place in Spain and to try to strengthen relations with Africa.

LESOTHO

FOREIGN MINISTER EVADES QUESTION OF RELATIONS WITH CUBA

LD142358Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lesotho's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Molapo, has again evaded answering [words indistinct] question in the Lesotho National Assembly on whether diplomatic relations between Lesotho and Cuba have been established. Replying to a question by a government member, [name indistinct], on whether it was true that Lesotho had established diplomatic relations with Havana, the minister said it was a matter of deep regret that despite the announcements by his office and the office of the prime minister, the member had asked the question. [Words indistinct] said that the minister would make a statement to clear up the matter in the (?minds of the Basuto), particularly (?since) Cuba was collaborating with the Soviet Union in fomenting political unrest in parts of Africa.

RHODESIA

SITHOLE DOUBTS NKOMO CAN DISRUPT ELECTIONS

LD141340Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] The present chairman of the Executive Council, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, says he doubts whether Joshua Nkomo has the capacity to carry out his threat to disrupt the forthcoming election in Rhodesia. Speaking in a television interview in Johannesburg, he said to put up an effective fight, one has to have a cause, and this has been removed by the Salisbury accord, which is bringing about majority rule. He said any fighting that might occur after majority rule would be a halfhearted affair. Mr Sithole said if he wins the elections, he will try to establish good relations with South Africa and other neighboring countries.

SALISBURY REPORTS DEATH OF SOLDIERS, MOZAMBIQUE ATTACK

LD141256Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] A combined operations headquarters communique reports the deaths in action of two members of the security forces. They were 2d Lt (Fabio Giovanni Fasoi), aged 24 years and single, from Karoi, who was a former pupil at St George's College, and Field Reservist (Kenneth Kawadza), aged 18 years and single, from Salisbury. Their next of kin have been informed. Security forces have killed 15 terrorists, and a security force patrol, engaged in tracking stock thieves, shot one of the rustlers and recovered the carcases of five stolen cattle. Terrorists have murdered two black civilians, one of whom, a woman, was beaten to death.

Vila Salazar has been subjected to unprovoked small arms and mortar fire from within Mozambique on two occasions. There were no casualties, no damage and fire was not returned.

POLICE PREPARED FOR FACTIONAL FIGHTING IN BULAWAYO AREA

LD141250Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] A senior police officer says the force is capable of handling any interfaction fighting which may occur in the Bulawayo area. The acting officer-commanding of the Matabeleland Province, Assistant Commissioner Fred (Punter), says the fear of many people that the police are not powerful enough to control interparty political violence is unjustified. He said it has been suggested that there is more than a healthy rivalry between the black political parties, and that as the time draws near to the election, there is the possibility of clashes between groups. Assistant Commissioner Punter said the police are both strong enough and prepared enough to deal with any eventuality.

SOUTH AFRICA

VORSTER DISBANDS DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION, FIRES SECRETARY

OW150933Y Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Cape Town, June 15 (AFP)--South African Premier John Vorster today disbanded the government Department of Information, and fired Information Secretary Dr Eschel Rhoodie.

The move, unprecedented in South African history since the ruling National Party came to power in 1948, follows disclosures of considerable corruption within the department, first made public by opposition newspapers in recent weeks.

In a special statement before the South African Parliament here, Premier Vorster announced that the Department of Information would be replaced by a Bureau for National and International Communication.

His statement follows the third publication of findings by the Select Committee on Public Accounts investigating what has become known as the "mini-Watergate" here.

It is believed, therefore, that South African Information Minister Connie Mulder will lose his portfolio of information, although observers believe he is likely to maintain his position in the South African Cabinet as minister of plural relations (black affairs).

The decision to disband the South African ministry, Mr Vorster said, was jointly decided by his cabinet. The secret activities carried out by the information department--of which newspapers had said were financed illegally through the misuse of secret public money--will be assessed by the chief of BOSS, (Bureau of State Security), General Hendrik van den Bergh, Mr Vorster said.

The general will assess which of these functions should be abandoned.

Observers see the decision as affecting much of South Africa's power structure, for the information department runs several offices attached to South African embassies abroad, and employs thousands of civil servants.

Another effect could result from any action Dr Eschel Rhoodie might take. He is reported by newspapers to have kept files which could prove embarrassing to Dr Mulder and other leaders if these were revealed. He has been fired as of the end of this month.

SPOKESMAN DENIES TROOP BUILDUP NEAR ZAMBIA BORDER

LD142306Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Allegations by Zambia about a South African [words indistinct] and air force buildup in South-West Africa's Caprivi region have been described by a defense spokesman as ridiculous. The defense spokesman said the minister of defense, Mr P.W. Botha, and other members of the cabinet had stated repeatedly that South Africa had no aggressive intentions toward her neighbors and that she had no intention of attacking (?them). He recalled that Mr Botha had said South African soldiers were on the borders for [word indistinct] and to protect the local populace against (?terrorists).

COMMENTARY SEES WEST LOSING PATIENCE WITH SWAPO

LD141348Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] SWAPO's continuing militancy in South-West Africa and its failure to cooperate with the big five Western powers and South Africa in steering South-West Africa toward peaceful independence could well be leading to its own undoing.

Several facts emerged from SWAPO President Sam Nujoma's weekend Luanda meetings with leaders of the five frontline states: that SWAPO is now ready to continue talks with the Western contacts group, but that negotiations still have to take place on the future of Walvis Bay and the location of South African troops during the transitional period leading up to South-West African independence; that SWAPO and the frontline states demand that South Africa immediately transfer power in South-West Africa to SWAPO; and that the United Nations Security Council is being urged to give more support to SWAPO.

In a nutshell, this amounts to one thing: SWAPO rejection of the Western settlement plan for South-West Africa, which already has South Africa's unqualified acceptance. Firstly, it was made quite clear when the plan was presented to South Africa and SWAPO that it was final and not open to negotiation, but now SWAPO wants more negotiations. Secondly, it provides for a free election which gives SWAPO full opportunity to assume power in the territory if it is the will of the people expressed through the ballot box. But SWAPO is demanding an immediate transfer to power.

Thirdly, there has to be a cessation of hostilities in the territory, yet SWAPO is intensifying its terror campaign and has repeatedly stated that the only solution in South-West Africa is a military one.

That the SWAPO attitude amounts to rejection of the Western plan is not in doubt. The question has been, will the West see it that way? Fresh indication of an answer has come from Britain, which says that the South-West African package accepted by South Africa can't be renegotiated in a new round of talks between SWAPO and the big five. A statement for the British Foreign Office explained yesterday that there could be clarification but not renegotiation and stated categorically the position has not changed since the document was released.

Clearly, SWAPO, which fears loss of power opportunity and loss of face at the ballot box, is still trying for delaying tactics, but indications are that the West is losing patience. If the big five stick to their challenge, as the British statement indicates is likely, then the way is clear for free elections in South-West Africa with or without SWAPO participation as the peoples of the territory themselves desire.

BOTHA MEETS WITH WESTERN CONTACTS GROUP REPRESENTATIVES

LD141500Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, held another round of talks with representatives of the Western contacts group in Cape Town yesterday. Mr Botha reported to the prime minister, Mr Vorster, after the talks. This lasted about (?40) minutes. No statements were issued.

NAMIBIA (SOUTH-WEST AFRICA)

NUJOMA: SWAPO WILL STEP UP ARMED STRUGGLE

PA141614Y Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

Luanda, June 14 (AFP)--Namibian nationalist leader Sam Nujoma has said that the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) will step up its armed struggle against occupying South African troops to bring about genuine liberation and independence in Namibia. He made the statement in an interview with AFP here following a recent summit on Namibia attended by SWAPO and the five African front-line states: Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Botswana and Mozambique. The summit pledged total support to SWAPO.

Mr Nujoma, SWAPO chairman, said that his organization was ready to resume negotiations with the five Western mediating powers, the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, on Namibia's independence. But he stressed that these negotiations were only complementary to the armed struggle.

He challenged South African Premier John Vorster to organize free elections in Namibia.

On the resumption of negotiations over Western settlement proposals, Mr Nujoma said that three stumbling blocks remained: Pretoria's illegal annexation of the Namibian enclave of Walvis Bay, supervision and control of the transition period before independence by the United Nations and the location of remaining South African troops during the transition.

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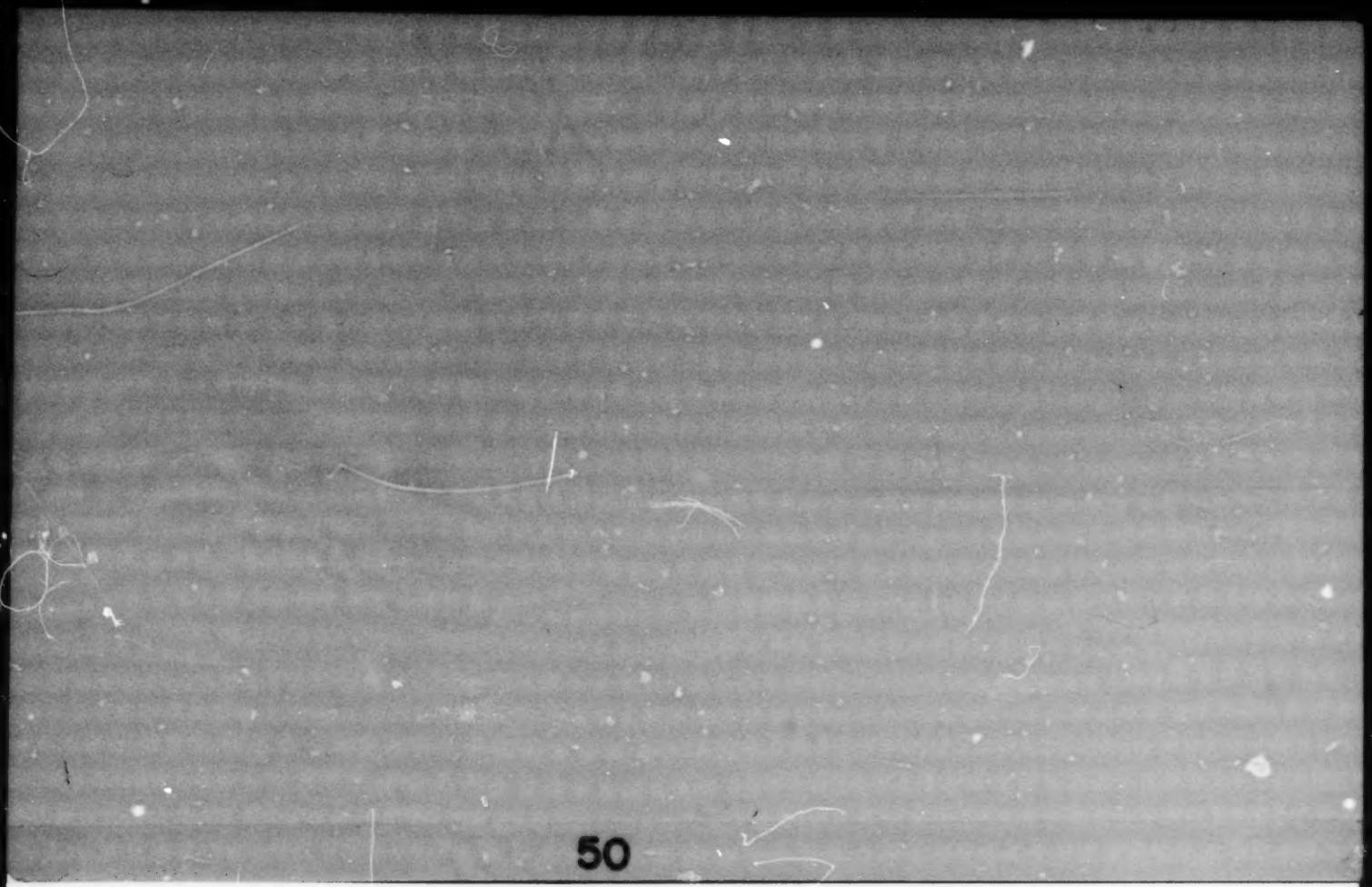
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